



JMUN 2024

NATO



Addressing Russian military activity in
Ukraine and its wider impact on Europe

BACKGROUND GUIDE



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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



Greeting Delegates!!

We are ecstatic to have you here at JMUN 2024! We, as your Executive Board, would like to welcome you to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation committee focused on "Russian activity in Ukraine and its broader implications for Europe".

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which was established on April 4, 1949, is proof of the member nations' unwavering dedication to collective security and mutual defence. NATO, which encourages collaboration and unity among its member states, has been a pillar of global stability. It has been essential in preventing aggression, advancing stability, and addressing new challenges because of its allegiance to the values outlined in the North Atlantic Treaty.

As we get together to discuss this important issue, I want to emphasise how important it is that you participate actively in these discussions. The problems presented by Russia's actions in Ukraine necessitate a coordinated and all-encompassing response from NATO members. Your knowledge, perceptions, and suggestions are extremely valuable in forming the plans and directives that will direct our joint endeavours to preserve security and stability throughout the Euro-Atlantic region.

The sessions will be predominantly crisis-oriented, reflecting the dynamic nature of the situation. By simulating real-time events, this approach helps us manage the complexity of Russian involvement in Ukraine with a proactive and adaptable mindset. Your active participation in the planning exercises, simulations, and debates will greatly aid in the development of useful and applicable results.

As we work together to solve these pressing and dynamic issues, we hope to establish a platform that promotes candid communication, understanding, and cooperative problem-solving. The NATO Committee provides a forum for member nations to strengthen their ties, exchange intelligence, and work together to make the alliance more resilient to outside threats.

Your dedication to this process is crucial, and we think that having you involved will strengthen the NATO alliance and influence the outcomes of our discussions. Together, we can make sure that our reactions are prompt, well-coordinated, and consistent with the fundamental values of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Sincerely,

Chairperson: Mukul Kumar (mukul011039@greenwoodhigh.edu.in)

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INTRODUCTION TO NATO



The 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' is a transatlantic military alliance founded in the aftermath of World War 2. The body is a military alliance founded in 1949 to ensure the collective security of its members through cooperation in defence and security. The 31-nation alliance, formed by the North Atlantic Treaty, acted as a counter to expanding Soviet influence through central and eastern Europe.

After the end of the deathly war in 1945, relations between the victorious Allied powers began to degrade instantly. Fueled by contrasting ideologies, the agreements made in the Yalta conference (1945) were not honoured, causing a major rift between the Soviet Union and Capitalist powers, and leading the leaders of these nations to regard the other with deep distrust and suspicion.

The consequent bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6th and 9th respectively, did the opposite of harmonising relations between the United States and the USSR, plunging the countries deep into a nuclear arms race. With the Berlin Blockade of 1948, tensions heightened and exemplified the need for a collective defensive agreement against Soviet aggression. This led to the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in April 1949.

The North Atlantic Treaty or more popularly, the Washington Treaty, laid down the key obligations of any member part of the organisation. At its core, the treaty addresses two key elements, emphasising collective security and cooperation. Article 5 of the treaty outlines these principles, with members agreeing that "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all" and the use of armed force is permitted.

The organisation has played a key role in various conflicts throughout history, carrying out significant defence and espionage operations during the Cold War. However, it carried out its first direct intervention during the Bosnian War, where concentrated airstrikes and land offensives were carried out to coerce the parties involved into peace talks. The organisation subsequently carried out important interventions in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and several other operations around the world emphasising its commitment to the Washington Treaty and United Nations' mandates.

Although the organisation consisted of only 12 countries when it first convened, as of the present day, 31 member countries form its working structure, with equal responsibility and representation among all of them. These countries, however, are not the only ones undertaking and being affected by NATO's actions, with the NACC and partnership for peace program formed after the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, attracting former adversaries of the organisation under the Pact to develop bilateral cooperation with it. As of the present day, the EAPC, ICI, and other general partners form NATO's partnership initiatives with countries around the globe.



INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA



The Russo-Ukrainian conflict, which has had far-reaching global consequences, due to the immense globalisation in the 21st century, is not confined to the Eastern European region. Hence this agenda has been chosen to allow delegates to safeguard and enhance their country's geopolitical and economic objectives in the region while maintaining their international commitments and relations.

On February 24th, 2022, the world awoke to the appalling news of Russian bombardment and a consequent land invasion of Ukraine. The events that unfolded from thereon marked a significant amount of deaths both civilian and military, huge infrastructural damage, and a colossal worldwide impact. Russia's 'Special military operation' however, was not a sudden or impulsive decision, it was, however, the effect of several years of political and social activity.

Russia and Ukraine, were both a part of the Soviet Union until it dissolved in 1991. Since Ukraine entered into the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons treaty and the trilateral statement, the affairs of these nations have been heavily intertwined. With Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine, Russian influence in Ukrainian politics, including alleged rigging of votes for pro-Russian candidates in Ukrainian elections in the early 2000s, and complex situations arising from Ukraine's bid to join NATO and the organisation's will to expand further into eastern Europe, which presents a significant security threat to Russia, the relations between these nations have been nothing short of tumultuous.

Fueled by rising tensions, and Russian interests in the region, unmarked Russian forces entered Crimea in 2014, immediately after the Ukrainian parliament ousted pro-Russian president Viktor Yanukovich. The invasion of Crimea set off the Russo-Ukrainian War, of which the current conflict is considered a part.

The operation which was planned to be completed within ten days, has been taking place for almost two years now. Russia initially entered Ukraine with almost triple the number of soldiers that were in the Ukrainian army, however, poor planning and administration rocked Russian plans, causing the war to elongate, and the Russian military to face severe losses, while the country was placed under severe economic sanctions from western and NATO countries. Russian President Vladimir Putin has used a variety of claims to justify his actions, including citing a 'neo-nazi regime' in Ukraine, claiming they're protecting people in Ukraine who have been subjected to 'abuse and genocide', and acting in accordance with article 51 of the UN charter, claiming that it is acting in collective self-defence with the Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic, which Russia recognizes as independent states.



The impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine was not constrained to the battlefield as its effects quickly spread across Europe. The first and most poignant ramification was an immense refugee crisis with nearly 6 million refugees being dispersed across Europe as detailed in reports by the UNHCR. This rapid and large influx of refugees has overwhelmed the refugee protection and support infrastructure of their host countries. This has created a heavy economic burden on these countries and could further lead to water or electricity shortages for both local residents and the refugees in the future.

However, this brings up the most prominent effect on Europe, which is its severe energy crisis. Europe's heavy dependence on Russian natural gas and oil has created one of the worst energy shortages in its history as the pipelines for delivery of natural gas have been damaged by the raging conflict or the supply has been deliberately withheld by Russia due to geopolitical tensions. The citizens of EU countries have faced multiple blackouts due to the energy crisis but that is still one of the smaller issues that these countries face. Most prominently the crisis in the energy market is causing public and private debt and inflation, which risks destabilizing the European energy market. While diversifying gas imports away from Russia reduces dependency on one big supplier, reliance on several other third countries implies new supply risks.

Finally, Russia's blatant violations of Ukraine's sovereignty have sparked security concerns throughout Europe, especially in bordering countries as they fear similar aggressive actions being taken against them or worse a domino effect of Russia pushing further into Europe. The development of possible countermeasures and pre-emptive actions to quell these fears should be considered one of the primary talking points in the committee session.



KEY TERMS



1. **Convention:** An international convention or treaty is an agreement between different countries that is legally binding to the contracting States. Existing international conventions cover different areas, including trade, science, crime, disarmament, transport, and human rights. A convention becomes legally binding to a particular State when that State ratifies it. Signing does not make a convention binding, but it indicates support for the principles of the convention and the country's intention to ratify it. As contracting States are legally bound to adhere to the principles included in the convention, a monitoring body is often set up to assess State parties' progress in implementing the convention by considering reports periodically submitted by States. Human rights conventions do not contain any enforcement mechanism to compel States to comply with the principles of the convention or with the recommendations of the monitoring body, and the implementation of these conventions depends on the commitment of each country.

2. **Treaty:** The 1969 Vienna Convention defines a treaty as "an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation". The 1986 Vienna Convention extends the definition of treaties to include international agreements involving international organizations as parties.

3. **Modus Vivendi:** A modus vivendi is an instrument recording an international agreement of a temporary or provisional nature intended to be replaced by an arrangement of a more permanent and detailed character. It is usually made informally and never requires ratification.

4. **Protocol:** The term "protocol" is used for agreements less formal than those entitled "treaty" or "convention". The term could be used to cover the following kinds of instruments:

A. A Protocol of Signature is an instrument subsidiary to a treaty and drawn up by the same parties. An Optional Protocol to a Treaty is an instrument that establishes additional rights and obligations to a treaty.

B. A Protocol based on a Framework Treaty is an instrument with specific substantive obligations that implement the general objectives of a previous framework or umbrella convention.

C. A Protocol to amend is an instrument that contains provisions that amend one or various former treaties, such as the Protocol of 1946 amending the Agreements, Conventions, and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs.

D. A Protocol as a supplementary treaty is an instrument that contains supplementary provisions to a previous treaty.

E. A Proces-Verbal is an instrument that contains a record of certain understandings arrived at by the contracting parties.



5. **Referendum:** A referendum is defined as a direct vote by the electorate of a country to advise or decide on a specific issue, in contrast to votes for individual candidates in national or local elections. The terms referendum and plebiscite are used interchangeably as they both involve a vote by the whole electorate on a specific issue.

6. **Agreement:** "Agreements" are usually less formal and deal with a narrower range of subject matter than "treaties". There is a general tendency to apply the term "agreement" to bilateral or restricted multilateral treaties. It is employed especially for instruments of a technical or administrative character, which are signed by the representatives of government departments, but are not subject to ratification. Typical agreements deal with economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation matters.

7. **Memorandum of Understanding:** A memorandum of understanding (MOU) is a document that describes the broad outlines of an agreement that two or more parties have reached. MOUs communicate the mutually accepted expectations of all of the parties involved in a negotiation. While not necessarily legally binding, the MOU signals that a binding contract is imminent.

8. **Charter:** The term "charter" is used for particularly formal and solemn instruments, such as the constituent treaty of an international organization.

9. **Declaration:** The term "declaration" is used for various international instruments. However, declarations are not always legally binding. The term is often deliberately chosen to indicate that the parties do not intend to create binding obligations but merely want to declare certain aspirations. Declarations can however also be treaties in the generic sense intended to be binding at international law. It is therefore necessary to establish in each case whether the parties intended to create binding obligations.

10. **Baltic states:** It is the northeastern region of Europe containing the countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania which are on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea.

11. **Warsaw Pact:** (May 14, 1955–July 1, 1991)A treaty establishing a mutual-defence organization (Warsaw Treaty Organization) composed originally of the Soviet Union and Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. The treaty provided for a unified military command and the maintenance of Soviet military units on the territories of the other participating states.



12. **Soviet Union:** It is a former northern Eurasian empire (1917/22–1991) stretching from the Baltic and Black Seas to the Pacific Ocean and, in its final years, consisting of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics (S.S.R.'s): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

13. **Geneva Conventions** - This is a set of four conventions ratified by 196 states, that was initially created post World War 2, with additional protocols in 1977 and 2005 to supplement the original conventions. These conventions, regarded as laws of war or International Humanitarian Law, provide specific rules to safeguard combatants, civilians, the sick, and the wounded during armed conflict.

14. **Partnership for Peace:** The Partnership for Peace (PfP) is a programme of practical bilateral cooperation between individual Euro-Atlantic partner countries and NATO. It allows partners to build up an individual relationship with NATO, choosing their priorities for cooperation.

15. **Wagner Group:** The Wagner Group, officially known as PMC Wagner and as the Africa Corps in Africa, is a Russian state-funded private military company (PMC) controlled until 2023 by Yevgeny Prigozhin, a former close ally of Russia's president Vladimir Putin.



TIMELINE



1. April 4th, 1949 - The North Atlantic Treaty is signed in Washington D.C, officially establishing the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation(NATO). The original members include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, The United Kingdom, and the United States.
2. July 1st, 1991 - The Warsaw Pact, the military alliance of the Soviet Union and its satellite states, is officially dissolved.
3. August 24th, 1991 - Ukraine declares independence from the Soviet Union after a referendum is held and 92 percent of the Ukrainian people vote in favour of it.
4. January 14th, 1994 - The trilateral agreement is signed between the US, Russia, and Ukraine, with Nuclear warheads on Ukrainian soil to be transferred to Russia.
5. February 8, 1994 - Ukraine joins NATO's partnership for peace program shortly after it begins.
6. February 1994 - NATO carries out its first-ever direct military intervention, in the Bosnian War.
7. December 5th, 1994 - The Budapest memorandum is signed following Ukraine's accession to the NPT, with the US, UK, and Russia recognizing Ukrainian territorial integrity and independence.
8. 1977 - A NATO-Ukraine commission is formed. It meets every 6 months.
9. September 12th, 2001: NATO invokes Article 5 for the first time in its history, declaring the 9/11 attacks on the United States as an attack against all NATO members.
10. August 11th, 2003: NATO assumes control of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, marking its first mission outside the Euro-Atlantic area.
11. November 2004 - Pro-Russian candidate Viktor Yanukovich wins the presidential elections in Ukraine, however, this election is taken to be fraudulent by the people of Ukraine, who organised the Orange Revolution, in which a re-election is held and Yanukovich is ousted.
12. **April 2008** - NATO looks to offer Ukraine membership, however, Russian President Vladimir Putin expresses opposition, and the plan is scrapped August 2008 - Russia invades Georgia, with the pro-western government in Ukraine supporting Georgia



13. February 2010 - Yanukovych, the pro-Russian politician is elected as president of Ukraine, he brings about serious reforms, strengthening ties with Russia, while drifting Ukraine away from the EU

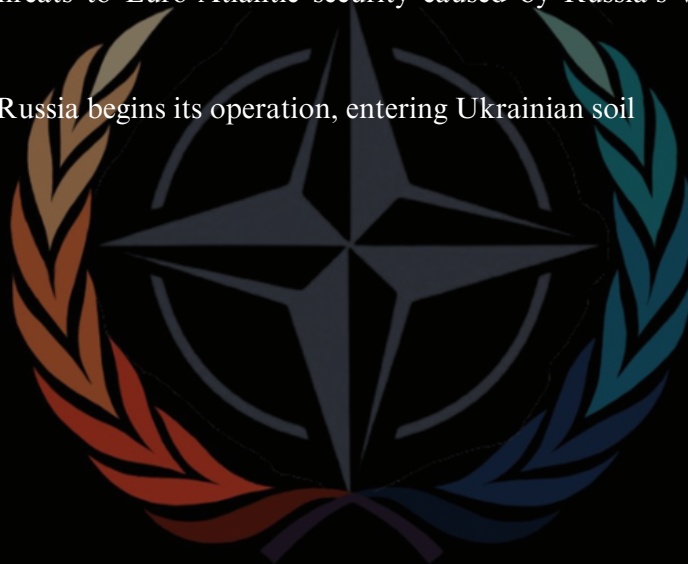
14. February 2014 - Yanukovych is ousted after withdrawing from EU talks and facing mass protests against him by the Ukrainian people. He flees to Russia.

15. February 2014 - Russia annexes Crimea, leading to increased tensions between NATO and Russia.

16. April 2021 - Russia begins troop deployments and military buildup across the Ukrainian border

17. 2022 - At the Madrid Summit, Allies agree to invest more together in NATO, in response to rising global competition and threats to Euro-Atlantic security caused by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

18. February 24th, 2022 - Russia begins its operation, entering Ukrainian soil





CASE STUDIES



Russia:

Russia stands as the pinnacle of military power in Eastern Europe, exerting immense influence over its adjoining states, and is the largest country in the world by landmass. Its permanent seat in the UNSC and its powerful nuclear capabilities allow it to freely challenge the existing European status quo with little fear of reprimand. Over the last few decades, Russia's relations with NATO have steadily deteriorated as the organization grew ever-frustrated with Russia's continued violations of norms and principles that contribute to peace and security in Europe. Following the advent of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, hundreds of calls for diplomacy and peace were made by various countries and organizations. However, as the numerous efforts failed to have any substantial impact, Russia has become the primary threat to NATO's founding principles and objectives, taking precedence over cybersecurity and non-state actor threats.

However, despite international condemnation, Russia has remained resolute in its ideals. Russia argues that its actions in Crimea were in response to the protection of Russian-speaking populations and to safeguard its strategic interests in the region. Moscow maintains that the referendum in Crimea was legitimate and that the people exercised their right to self-determination. Additionally, Russia denies direct involvement in the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, asserting that any support provided to separatists is purely humanitarian.

Ukraine:

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the situation in Ukraine has remained precarious as its forces continually fight to stall the might of the Russian military. However, losses have already been felt as Ukraine is facing a significant humanitarian crisis, including displacement of civilians, loss of lives, and infrastructural damage. The instability has also hindered Ukraine's political and economic development, affecting its relations with both Russia and the European Union.

European Union:

The Russian activities in Ukraine have had broader implications for Europe. It has led to strained relations between Russia and the EU, resulting in economic sanctions imposed by the EU and the United States. However, this acts as a double-edged sword for EU countries as they have entered a severe energy crisis due to Russia's retaliatory embargoes and quotas on oil, which the EU relies upon heavily. The conflict has also raised concerns among Eastern European countries about their security and sovereignty, leading to an increased NATO presence in the region through the new NATO force model.



The European Union has also remained committed to providing various forms of aid putting a strain on its member nations' resources, inadvertently creating discord between countries.





RELEVANT UN TREATIES/INTERNATIONAL LAW

North Atlantic Treaty -

Article 1 - All parties to the treaty agree to settle international disputes peacefully, and not use force if inconsistent with the purposes of the UN.

Article 2 - Parties will strengthen free institutions, promote economic stability and prosperity, and encourage economic collaboration between each other.

Article 3 - Parties to develop their capacity to resist armed attack through self-help and collaborative action with other parties.

Article 5 - Parties agree that an attack against any of them in Europe or North America is to be considered an attack against them all. In this respect, the parties may use armed force in self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the UN charter.

Article 10 - Any European state may be invited to become a party to this treaty through a unanimous vote of all existing parties to the treaty.

I) The Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field

Article 9 - Recognizes the right of ICRC to assist the wounded and the sick

Article 12 - The wounded or sick are to be cared for humanely by the party to the conflict in whose power they are irrespective of sex, race, nationality, religion, or political opinion. Additionally, they shall not be murdered, exterminated, or subjected to torture or biological experiments.

Article 13 - Members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict, members of volunteer corps under a party to the conflict or a militia, and members who accompany armed forces if wounded or sick are protected persons under the convention.

III) The Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

Article 13/14 - Prisoners of War must be treated humanely - No physical mutilation, and must be protected against acts of violence and intimidation. Women shall be treated with regard due to their sex

Article 25 - POWs must be housed in clean, adequate shelter, and receive the food, clothing, and medical care necessary to maintain good health.



Article 26 - Daily rations should be conducted, POWs should be kept in good health and the development of nutritional deficiencies should be prevented

Article 50/51 - POWs may only be compelled to do work such as agriculture, domestic service, public utility services, industrial work, etc. They need to be provided with suitable working conditions in terms of accommodation, food, clothing, and equipment.

IV) The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War

Article 18 - Civilian staff and hospitals are to be protected by the party to the conflict

Article 31 - No physical or moral coercion against civilians, who are the protected persons in this convention

Article 32/33/34 - Parties agree that murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, and science experiments with protected persons are prohibited. Pillaging, false punishments, and taking hostages is prohibited

Article 54 - Protected persons are to be paid fairly for any assigned work

Article 79 - Protected persons should not be interned or deported by the party to the conflict

Common articles of the 4 Geneva Conventions:

Article 2 - High contracting parties will be subject to the Convention in any armed conflict, even if one may not acknowledge the state of war

Article 3 - Details the provisions that must be applied to a conflict, not of an international character or internal dispute in a high contracting party.

Persons who take no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms or are unable to fight due to sickness or wounds, should be treated humanely

They cannot be taken hostage, violently treated, murdered, cruelly treated, mutilated, etc.

The wounded or sick should be cared for by the ICRC



GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE



Rules of procedure refer to the formal conduct delegates are expected to maintain during the conference. It is essential to adhere to the rules and maintain decorum for the smooth flow of the committee. For this conference, we will be adhering to the UNA-USA format of rules of procedure.

Begin formal session

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to begin the formal session.

Setting the Agenda

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to set the agenda as “Agenda of the committee”.

Roll call

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to begin a roll call. When your allotted country is called upon during the roll call, you have two options either say “present and voting” or simply say “present”. (Note: If a delegate says “present and voting”, they cannot abstain from voting on the resolution at the end of committee.)

General Speaker’s list

Committee generally begins formal debate by starting the ‘GSL’ (General Speaker’s list). It serves the purpose of allowing a delegate to express their stance on the agenda. A GSL is non-exhaustive.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to establish the general speakers’ list

Moderated Caucus

This motion can be raised when the committee wants to debate on a specific topic.

How to raise it?: The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to suspend formal session/debate and move into a Moderated Caucus on “topic” for a time period of ”x” minutes allotting “x” minute per speaker. In case a delegate does not get recognized to speak, a delegate can send in your point through substantive chit.

Format of substantive chit:

Substantive chits are written as follows;



To: The Executive Board (may be abbreviated as EB)

From Delegate of: (your allocated country)

Unmoderated Caucus

This motion is proposed when delegates wish to discuss the committee's status among themselves and further evaluate their next actions.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated Caucus for a time period of “x” minutes.

Points

1) Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: This point is raised by a delegate to clarify anything regarding the rules of procedure or to know the status of the committee (For example: to know which delegate is speaking next/ if the EB is accepting more speakers)

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of a parliamentary inquiry.

2) Point of Personal Privilege: This point is raised by a delegate to address a personal issue. (For example: to ask another delegate to repeat a point they made in their speech/to be excused from the committee)

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of personal privilege.

3) Point of Order: This point can be raised by a delegate to point out logical or factual inaccuracies in the speeches of other delegates.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of order, Factual inaccuracy/ Logical Fallacy (either one)

4) Point of Information: This is raised when a delegate wants to ask questions about another delegate's speech.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of information

If you ask a question and are still not satisfied with the answer, you can raise a follow-up question right after the delegate answers.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” wants to raise a follow-up question (Note: This point can be denied if the Chairperson feels so).

If a delegate wants to ask a question VIA chat, you can use this format :

POINT OF INFORMATION

TO: Delegate of “country you want to question”

VIA: Executive Board

FROM: Delegate of “your allotted country”

state the question



CRISIS RULES OF PROCEDURE



This committee will be a Semi-Crisis and will therefore incorporate elements of Crisis procedure as well as General Procedure. Delegates can expect to see a crisis sometime on day 1 and it will play a prominent role on day 2. We are providing a 60% weightage to crisis documentation and a 40% weightage to non-crisis elements in our marking. Therefore, we also expect delegates to possess detailed crisis research and to involve themselves closely with the crisis throughout the committee session.

Crisis Motions

Delegates retain the option to initiate a motion calling for the establishment of a Provisional Speakers' List (PSL). In this scenario, the Executive Board will handpick a specific number of delegations. These chosen representatives then engage in a structured sequence, providing their perspectives either in favour of or against the agenda—specifically, delving into the nuanced aspects of the ongoing crisis update.

Secondly, A parallel procedural motion may unfold with the introduction of a motion for a Special Speakers' List (SSL). This alternative mechanism serves as a substitute for the usual moderated caucuses, offering a designated platform for delegates eager to delve into discussions centering around the intricacies of the crisis at hand. The SSL, therefore, becomes a vital forum for dissecting and comprehensively addressing the evolving dynamics that are relevant to the committee's crisis updates. The aforementioned are just basic laydowns of fundamental crisis elements, but delegates must keep in mind that this list is inexhaustive.

Crisis Notes

A crisis note refers to documents you can submit to the EB in order to further your plan or to simply announce something to the committee that you could not have said in a speech. There are three types of crisis notes:

Communique: A communique is a message being sent from your portfolio to an individual/group outside of the committee. This can be used to request resources, plan a joint attack, etc.

Press release: A press release is an announcement to the committee. It can be from you, or you can submit it as an anonymous source. All press releases will be read out to the committee in its entirety. If submitted as an anonymous source, it will still be read out, but the committee will not know who it is from.



Directives: A directive may be Overt (the whole committee will know the plan and objective), Covert (the plan is only known to those directly involved), or committee-wide (The entire committee agrees and contributes to the directive, and the plan is presented to the committee). A joint directive may be either covert or overt, where two or more delegates put in a joint effort to achieve a goal. Directives need to be AS DETAILED AS POSSIBLE to improve your chances of passing it.

A directive can meet one of the following outcomes:

Pass: The directive passes in its entirety, and the goal will be achieved without any conditions.

Fail: The directive was either not detailed enough, or its goal was unachievable. Regardless, the goal of the directive was not achieved.

Pass with conditions: The directive passes, but the outcome is not exactly what was mentioned or the plan did not follow the preferred route.

Fail with conditions: The directive failed, but still had some effect on the committee.

Sample Directive

Operation Taiwan

By: United States of America, Republic of China (Taiwan)

Signed: India, Japan, United Kingdom, Indonesia

To: The EB

Joint Covert Military Operation Directive

OBJECTIVE: To Neutralize the Chinese presence in Taiwan to further prospects of a reverse invasion and liberation of the Taiwanese mainland claimed by Chinese aggressors, through a series of coordinated actions by the QUAD-SCC and Allied Powers

Procedure:

I. The USA Marine Corps, Japan's Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade and Taiwanese forces collaborate to push the Chinese out of Taiwan, by incorporating the:

A. Creation of beachheads (temporary line of defense, generally on land-sea boundaries, until further reinforcements come)



B. Use of LCAC (Landing Craft Air Cushion) for transport of weapons, defense systems, reinforcements, personnel like Marine Air/Ground Task Force both from ship to shore and across the beach.

C. Indirect participation of Japan in the above strategies as well, similar to 2013 Senkaku Islands drills.

D. Marine Semi-guerrilla warfare, moving Chinese troops towards the Northern Coast, until a full-fledged retreat to the Chinese shore occurs.

II. Airforce: The Japanese and American Air Forces shall station air troops in Taiwan. This is to prevent the Chinese from entering Taiwan and also threaten the opposition's entry into China.

III. The USA will send a carrier strike group headed by the USS Gerald R. Ford, carrying 10 F35 Lightning II along with & 4 B-52 Bombers from the 2nd Bomb Wing of the US Air Force. Using radar imagery from technology onboard the Gerald R. Ford, along with satellite imagery, the US Navy will ascertain locations for the Chinese bases in the Paracel islands. Following this, all B52 bombers on the Gerald R. Ford will take off for the Paracels & will bomb all Chinese military installations. 7 F35 Lightning IIs present onboard will provide them with reconnaissance backup & can help the Bombers complete their missions, as per the accord of the commanding officer of the Gerald R. Ford.

IV. The British Navy's strike group, led by HMS Queen Elizabeth, shall move Northeast of the Paracel islands, following the operation undertaken by the Japanese and American air forces and the Taiwan front of the blockade at Truro Shoal. This shall be transformed as a base for future crises thus increasing the allied forces' presence northwards in the South China- Sea, essentially driving Chinese presence slowly out of the region in that hemisphere altogether. All formerly deployed Southeast Asian battalions will assist this strike group:

A. 10 The Hsiung Feng II (HF-2) anti-ship missiles which lock onto the target developed by the technology of the TMCS will be supplied to the aforementioned troops, developed by Taiwan to stall the Chinese fleets off the Taiwanese shore.

V. The Indian Navy will make its way through the Malacca Strait to the Naval Base Heracleo Alano in the Philippines on the 2nd of January 2022 at 5AM IST. 5 Indian frigates will be on way to the mentioned naval base. INS Shivalik, INS Tarkash, INS Trikand, INS Beas and INS Betwa will carry SA-N-12 surface-to-air missiles through 3S-90 missile launchers working in partnership with the stationed frigates.



VI. The Japanese, American, and British Navy along with their Airforce that have yet to be utilized by the completion of the pushback, will be stationed at the Eastern Taiwanese cities of: Dawu, Taimali, the Dulan Forest and Coastline, Chenggong, Changbin, Fengbin, Lanyu AND Hualien. The Indian Navy shall be hosted in the Spratly archipelago claimed by Taiwan with support from the American blockade that has indefinitely suspended Chinese naval operations and trade, in case the invasion provokes/emboldens Chinese forces to divert the alliance's attention back to the South China Sea for a flank invasion of Taiwan.

Sample Communiqué

From: Van Tien Dung, Chief of General Staff of the People's Army of Vietnam

To: Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander in Chief, People's Army of Vietnam

Respected General,

Though our invasion through the Viet Cong was successfully initiated, a colonial revolt from the US has held us back, unable to seize Quang Tri. Civilians continue to evacuate through the Mu Gia pass, and Guerrilla training is halted and postponed.

As my Commander in Chief, I urge you once again, to fully resort to an invasion from the PAVN without smaller, poorly coordinated infantry attacks:

- Prepare for the mobilization of ten light infantry divisions (19800), twenty ranger battalions (81st Group), four armored cavalry groups (2200), along with airborne 32nd and 85th battalion regiments.
- Deploy VPAF (Air Force) Mig-17 fighter jets from bases in Shenzhen and Hainan Island (est. 1963), through a press release to the CCP Ministry of Defense, via any Secretary member to the VPA Sub-Bureau of Intelligence.

An already built tunnel network from the PAVN embassy in Phuoc Long to Saigon (20.25) miles constituting the "Iron Triangle" in the Cu Chi District (est. 1965) will house the regiments and divisions for however long they need to be sustained, with ample food, water, and fundamental essentials.

Time the arrival of airborne fleets, such that they fly through Laos, directly Southbound to the Mekong Delta, after which a rendezvous operation should be in order. En route to Saigon, conduct raids on the Bien Hoa and Tan Son Nhut minor US bases to damage artillery reserves, using the II-28 twin engine bombers at the PAVN's disposal.



3 hours afterwards, launch a skirmish across guarded Saigon outskirts, near Xuan Loc. The strength of the US Army doesn't match the quantity of PAVN troops at this juncture.

Civilian casualties are substantially unlikely, as the PAVN is a trained military, unlike the Viet Cong. The invasion will continue directly until we lay siege to Saigon

In all truth and sincerity,

Van Tien Dung





FURTHER READING



Although the background guide is quite comprehensive, in-depth research is required to gain a more detailed understanding of the situation. A few avenues to further your understanding of the Agenda are linked below to support you in this research. Feel free to go even deeper into the subject because it will be worth the extra effort.

Official NATO website:

<https://www.nato.int/>

A deep exploration of NATO:

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/North-Atlantic-Treaty-Organization>

The original NATO document:

[20161122_E1-founding-treaty-original-tre.pdf](#)

NATO's plan for 2030:

[NATO2030](#)

NATO's purpose and principles:

[NATO - Topic: NATO's purpose](#)

NATO's Partnership for Peace program:

[NATO: Partnership for Peace](#)

The current NATO document:

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm

The NATO Charter:

<https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.12987/9780300235579/html>

NATO's relations with Russia:

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50090.htm

New NATO force model:

https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/2022/6/pdf/220629-infographic-new-nato-force-model.pdf

NATO's military presence in Eastern Europe:

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_136388.htm

Minsk Agreement:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/UA_150212_MinskAgreement_en.pdf

Articles on the Crimean Referendum to join Russia:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-ukraine-crisis-crimea/crimea-prepares-for-referendum-under-heavy-military-presence-idUSBREA2E09R20140315/>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26606097>

NATO's previous and current operations:

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52060.htm



NATO's partnerships:

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_84336.htm

NATO's Partners

<https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/51288.htm>

The Geneva Convention and its additional protocols:

<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/geneva-conventions-1949additional-protocols-and-their-commentaries>

UNA-USA procedure:

[https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5457f2ece4b0a485997c0d67/t/5a318b52e4966b0b6edbbdcb/1513196371261/](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5457f2ece4b0a485997c0d67/t/5a318b52e4966b0b6edbbdcb/1513196371261/UNA-USA+Procedure.pdf)

UNA-USA+Procedure.pdf Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969.pdf

